

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1887.

VOL. XII: NO. 206.

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY

Is not only the shortest, but it is also usually the very dullest of the year. But, however, thus far with us this season it has been one of great animation, and we are determined that its few remaining days shall be remarkable for their superb activity, and for this reason we shall crowd them with unprecedented bargains for the public. Some two weeks ago we invited the people to the great "Banquet" of good things, and we now extend them another cordial invitation, and say to them that this week we shall spread before them the "Desert of the East," so to speak. So look to your interest, for the

B. C. EVANS CO.

Has placed upon sale Mangum & Montgomery's entire reserved stock of FINE DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, Shoes, etc., and the prices have been marked away below New York wholesale quotations; and now is certainly the time to make your purchases. Delays are dangerous; so act promptly.

DRESS GOODS.

In this department we are selling silks, satins, surahs and woolen materials at prices away below all competition. The reserved stock of M. & M. on sale this week.

Special bargains in silk warp Henriettas, French cashmeres and other imported dress fabrics.

Pure all wool, double width albatross, worth 65c, for 40c.

Pure all wool French cashmeres, worth 65c, for 40c.

Double width English cashmeres, worth 50c, for 30c.

JERSEYS, JERSEYS.

All wool Jerseys, with vest fronts, in black and garnet, all sizes, worth \$1.75, for \$1. All wool Stockinet Jerseys, coat back, extra fine gauge, worth \$2.50, for \$1.50. Exquisite styles of very fine Jerseys, beaded in new designs, worth fully \$5, for \$3. Tailor made, all silk Jersey, at \$6 and \$8, worth \$10 and \$13.50 each. Misses' and children's Jerseys, all wool, in blues, garnets and blacks, worth \$1.25, for 75c. Special bargains in ladies' cream, light blue and pink Jerseys.

WHITE GOODS.

By no means do not pass this department without giving it some attention, for you will find some choice gems here at prices to please you.

1 lot black fold Victoria lawn, worth 12c, for 8c.

1 lot long fold Victoria lawn 14 yards wide, worth 20c, for 12c.

Splendid bargains in plain muslins at 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c and 25c, worth fully 50 per cent. more. Bargains in linen lawns, French muslins, tuckings, etc.

EMBROIDERIES.

In this line we are showing a very complete stock of nainsook, muslin and cambric edges in 1, 2, 3 and 4 inch widths, with douncings and insertions to match. Also, we are just in receipt of a large lot of navy blue and bright cardinal "all-overs," with dress material and edges, insertions and douncings to match. Come in and see them. They are beautiful goods, and are worthy your consideration. Full line "all-overs," in medium and fine qualities, just received.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

1 lot extra long brilliant lisle thread hose, in blacks, garnets, wines, seal and navy, worth 75c, for 50c. 1 lot extra weight, double heel and double toe, brilliant lisle thread hose, in blacks and colors, worth \$1.75. Bargains in fine silk hose. We are selling M. & M.'s extra quality silk hose for 8c, which is always sold for \$4.50. They are the finest goods in this market, and the prices at which we have marked them are such as will cause them to be closed out at once. So call early for these goods.

1 lot ladies' silk, Jersey and fine lisle thread gloves, in all sizes, worth from 50c to \$1.25, for 25c to close them out.

FOR THE BOYS

1 lot boys' French percale waists, assorted colors, including a fine assortment of indigo blues, worth \$1.25 each, for 75c to close them out.

1 lot at 25c and 35c, worth 60c and 75c each.

1 lot boys' knee pants made of all wool English cashmeres, worth \$2, for 75c to close them out.

SHOES, SHOES. In this department Messrs. Price and Ryan, together with their polite assistants, will take pleasure in showing you a full line of fine slippers and shoes, made by Burts, Ziegler, Cox and other celebrated manufacturers; and they will name to you prices far below the very closest competition. This week we shall place on sale several small lots of ladies' and children's shoes at very low figures. We want to close them out and replace them with a full assortment of sizes. 1 lot ladies' carriage kid button shoes, all solid leather, worth \$2, for \$1.25 to close them out this week. 1 lot ladies' carriage kid button shoes, custom made, worth \$3, for \$2 to close them out this week. 1 lot P. Cox celebrated carriage kid button shoes, custom made, worth \$3.50, for \$2.50 to close them out this week. Bargains in ladies' French kid shoes from \$4.50 to \$9 per pair. Bargains in the clothing department. Bargains in the carpet department this week at

B. C. EVANS CO'S,

Fort Worth, Texas.

THE FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK,

Successors to Tidball, VanZandt & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP, \$125,000.00. SURPLUS FUND, \$30,000.00.

A general banking business transacted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Exchange carried on all the principal cities of Europe.

Directors—K. M. VanZandt, Thos. A. Tidball, N. Harding, J. P. Smith, J. J. Jarvis, E. J. Beal.

A. M. BRITTON, Presid't; C. B. DAGGETT, Jr., Vice-Presid't; MAX ELSE, Cashier.

City National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex.

CAPITAL \$150,000. SURPLUS \$30,000.

Safety Deposit Boxes, Fire and Burglar Proof, For Rent.

Directors: A. M. BRITTON, S. W. LOMAX, C. B. DAGGETT, JR., CHAS. SCHEUBER, F. J. TATUM.

A. B. LOYD, President. D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President. E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

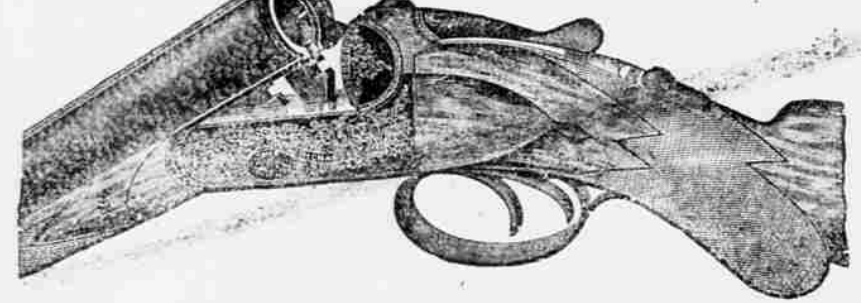
Corner Houston and Second Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

Cash Capital and Surplus, \$475,000.

Directors—J. S. Godwin, M. B. Loyd, C. H. Higbee, J. H. Cetti, D. C. Bennett, George Jackson, S. B. Burnett, E. B. Harrold and E. W. Harrold.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

A. STERT, 206 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.



See Sole Agents North Texas, wholesale and retail, for the WINCHESTER RIFLE.



FIRE-ARMS, Ammunition and Sporting Goods.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

A. J. ANDERSON.

Wholesale Dealer cor. Second and Houston Fort Worth, Tex.

K. D. BATEMAN, (Established 1865.) W. Q. BATEMAN.

BATEMAN & BRO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Nos. 12, 14, 16 and 18 West Second Street, corner Throckmorton.

Fort Worth, Texas.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LEWIS BROS.,

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention. Repairing Neatly Done.

315 HOUSTON STREET, FORT WORTH.

736 ELM STREET, DALLAS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

A Ridiculous Amendment to the High-License Bill which was Unanimously Sat Down Upon.

The Railway Commission Bill (the Occasion of a Great Display of Senatorial Eloquence).

The Bill Exempting the First Bales of Cotton from the House—A Bill to Regulate Payment of Wages.

THE FIRST BALE OF COTTON EXEMPT. Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 21.—The bill to amend the exemption laws came upon its final passage in the House this morning, and after a brief but animated discussion, passed.

Mr. Bell of Cooke, speaking to the bill, said that while he did not generally pose as the poor man's friend, yet in this measure he thought that the members had an opportunity to make good their promises to their constituents when running for office. He appealed to the farmers of the House to know if they were going to vote against the poor men. This measure proposed to exempt a bale of cotton to each family, and he thought it was nothing but just and equitable to all parties.

Mr. Tate offered an amendment making the first 500 pounds of lint or the first 1800 pounds of seed cotton exempt. He believed in giving the poorer the first bale, but not the choice to reserve to himself a bale after he had sold all of his crop.

Mr. McGaughey held that if the renter did not mortgage his first bale it was absolutely his, and by this means a great benefit could be conferred upon those men who worked industriously and tried to make an honest living.

THE HIGH LICENSE BILL.

Mr. Lathrop offered an amendment to the bill which reads: Each and every man engaging in such business shall be required to keep within his house of business a picture of death upon his pale horse, with his right hand holding the reins, and a tombstone with the angel of justice standing at the head carving upon said stone these fearful words: "No drunkard can enter the kingdom of heaven." The House unceremoniously sat down on the amendment, and it was laid on the table.

Mr. McGaughey said he hoped the bill would pass without any amendments, because he considered it one of the grandest bills ever offered touching the liquor question, and he believed if it became a law that generations yet to come would rise up and call this Legislature blessed.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS AND PASSENGER TARIFFS.

Senator Upshaw's bill to regulate railroad freight and passenger tariffs came up in the Senate this morning and was taken up and read by sections. An amendment having been offered to section 2, to strike out the words "or elsewhere," Senator Allen asked if the amendment were adopted whether the bill would then apply to railroads out of the state whose lines were doing business within the state.

Senator Pope thought that the state could not legislate on a matter touching the operation of railroads beyond the boundary lines.

Senator Gregg offered an amendment to strike out the words "running in connection," with a sentence giving the six commissioners power to regulate the operation and connections of railroads, the object being to add a clause making the passenger trains subject to regulation time and leave the freight to the option of the management of the roads.

Senator Allen speaking to the proposed change said that he did not think that the striking out of the amendment would add any strength to the bill and might encumber it with verbiage tending to confusion.

Senator Armstrong favored the amendment and spoke at some length in favor of regulating the conduct of roads relative to their running time and their connection with competing roads.

Senator Claiborne gave a graphic description of the way that opposing lines acted toward each other before the present system of pooling went into effect, that competing lines would miss connection by arranging their schedule about five minutes different from each other, compelling passengers to go in a roundabout way by their own system or lay over at a railroad boarding house at extravagant prices. Therefore, he believed it was just as necessary to regulate the running time as the tariff. The amendment was lost and the section was adopted.

Senator Gregg then made a motion to add to section 3 of the bill the words, "shall not exceed the maximum rates."

SENATOR FIELDS, speaking to the amendment, said he was in favor of it because he thought the laws had not been complied with heretofore touching railroad traffic. He claimed that the people had lost confidence in the railroads, and the time had come to regulate them.

Senator Pope was opposed to the amendment and the bill, because it placed too much power in the hands of three men. He thought if the courts could not control the railroads by reasons of their powerful influence, how much more would the commissioners be susceptible to their power. He cited the railroad commission in Georgia, which had built up an influence in connection with the roads of that state powerful enough to elect a railroad man to fill the position of governor.

Senator Gregg said that the tenor of the opposition last week was that it created a body above the law, but now they took an opposite ground.

Senator Burgess said if the opposition seemed to be placed in an awkward position it was only to be kept from being put in a false position by the advocates of the bill. No man would go further than he to protect the people from encroachments of railroads, but the railroads also had interests that should not be crushed. He believed in equal justice to all, that the railroads had been invited into our state, they had come and brought with them their money and inventions that had

placed the great state of Texas abreast with this age of progress, and given her rapid and cheap transit. Their interest should also be taken into consideration and not be subjected to three commissioners with absolute power to cripple every road within the state. If the railroads appealed to the courts to right their wrongs, this bill confronted them and stood as a justification of the wrong. He said if the railroads applied to the Governor to know what rate of profit they would be allowed to make he would tell them that he did not know, for the commission bill had fixed a maximum, but no minimum traffic rate. He would never sanction putting three men above the law, possessing all the frailties of the rest of mankind. No doubt they would be honest men and he hoped above influence, but we had no assurance that they would be perfect.

Senator Fields said that it was only recently that railroads were protesting against commissions, but in Texas they had grown so powerful by reason of their large land grants that they were prepared to fight all legislation.

Senator Jarvis then took the floor and said that he had not up to this time attempted to discuss this subject, and had some trouble in coming to a conclusion because of its importance. He knew that the railroad interests of the state were great; that they controlled about 2,000,000 acres of land; but he was not in favor of discriminating or legislating against any particular interest or class of our people. The great railway system was necessary to the United States to carry food to her population and coal to warm her people. If it had not been for the enterprise of railroads nine-tenths of the great territory covered with cities and towns, dotted with farmhouses and schoolhouses, would to-day be uninhabitable. Prosperity and civilization have followed the track of the railroads in Texas. He was as much in favor of regulating railroads as the most ardent supporter of the bill, but he was opposed to placing arbitrary powers into the hands of three men. He did not believe that it was constitutional to do so, notwithstanding the Georgia bill held up the constitution of Georgia in justification of the bill. The Texas constitution was different from that of Georgia in regard to the right to create a commission. In this, while our constitution spoke in general terms, Georgia's had a special clause granting the power. He thought it would be impossible for three men and a clerk to manage such vast interests, much less fixing rates and running trains. In conjunction with Governor Ross's views as expressed in his message he thought that it would be a useless expenditure of money.

Senator Simkins, speaking in favor of the amendment and the bill, said if he thought such a construction could be placed on the bill as was imputed to it by Senator Burgess he would vote against it, but he did not so understand it. He called attention to an opinion of the Supreme court about the commission, where they held the question of fair and reasonable rates and construed it to mean that the commission could not regulate the traffic so as to injure the interests of railroads. The United States Supreme court held the law of the commission to mean that the rates could not be placed below reasonable rates, and if the commission fixed them below reasonable rates it would be considered a confiscation of private property.

He said an evil like this could not be reached by general laws, that we had experience with the law enacted in 1883 in Texas and the roads continue to form pools, build up and tear down towns and discriminate by the long and short haul system. A special law creating a commission was the only way to reach it. The interstate bill did not touch the short-haul system and that was what this bill proposed to reach. He contrasted the position of Major Waldo, general pool agent, with the proposition to create this commission and held that if one man could control and regulate the railroads for the companies, why not three for the people.

TO REGULATE PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Senator Frank of Erath county has received the draft of a bill from the citizens of Gordon, memorializing the Legislature to pass a bill that reads: "An act to regulate the payment of wages of laborers and employees, and to forbid the payment of laborers and employees of corporations and others in store orders, or orders for me chandise, and to provide penalties for same."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Texas, that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any corporation or any person being then and there the employer or hirer of the laborer, or services of another person, to pay said person for his labor or services then due, in store orders, or in order or orders of merchandise of any description whatever.

Section 2. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any corporation, or any person being then and there the hirer or employer of the labor or services of any other person, said labor and services being due, to pay said person, for his said services or labor, except in lawful currency of the United States of America.

Section 3. Any person or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not more than \$1000, and shall be liable to the person damaged in the sum of three times the amount paid for labor or services in any manner except lawful currency of the United States of America.

This bill proposes a novel use of the law making power to regulate private grievances, and if it does not come strictly within the boundaries of class legislation the definition will have to be changed. It will no doubt prove interesting reading.

Senator Temple Houston has gone to Dallas on important legal business.

A DALLAS ROBBERY.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.

DALLAS, TEX., Feb. 21.—A robbery about 6 p. m. at the Richardson ice factory and section house on the Santa Fe Railroad has just been reported to the police. Two watches, two overcoats, shoes, shirts, etc., were stolen by two well-dressed men. Parties answering the description were seen in town this afternoon.

COLMAN'S REQUEST.

But Few Senators and Representatives Respond to His Letter Asking for Seed for Texas.

Nevada's Senator Orders All His Quota of Seed Sent to the Drought-Stricken Counties at Once.

The Ex-Soldiers of Ohio and Other States Petition Representatives to Overrule the President's Pension Bill Veto.

CLEVELAND'S VETO.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The soldier dies hard. This is seen in the fact that over 30,000 applications have been received here for the report of the pension committee in opposition to the president's veto. This report is relied upon as a most invaluable campaign document, and it is believed that before another week has past over 50,000 copies will be found scattered broadcast through the country. No one can foretell what the action in the House on the veto will be, but members are receiving hundreds of letters and petitions each day, asking that the veto be overruled.

FORTIFICATION BILLS.

There is no chance for the House passing any fortification bill this season for lack of time and lack of interest in the measure. Sam Randall and the steering committee will use every endeavor to prevent any legislation on the subject.

MR. TUCKER'S ABSENCE.

Mr. Tucker is expected back to the House to-morrow. He was called away by the sudden death of his daughter. He was prepared to report to the House the Senate proposition for a constitutional amendment changing inauguration day from the 4th of March to the 20th of April, with an amendment embodying the Ohio bill to change the time of meeting of the Fifty-first Congress. He is very anxious to have the House pass the resolution before adjournment, and will do all he can in the matter. It is thought likely that if the House passed the amendment resolution there would be no difficulty in the way of agreement with the Senate.

THE SEED FOR TEXAS.

The responses to the letter of Commissioner Colman addressed to each Senator and Congressman asking a donation of seed for the suffering districts in Texas came in very slowly. The Commissioner told your correspondent to-day that he had only received three donations thus far, and he has about given up hope for relief from this source. The demand from Texas for rye, wheat, turnip and corn seed still continues, but unless the Congressmen relax their hold on the quota allotted to them there is but little hope for relieving Texas in this direction. The Senator from Nevada has instructed that 650 packages of vegetable seed be sent to Texas. He sends all the seed that have accumulated during his term except a small portion he has hitherto distributed in his own state.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

There is much dissatisfaction in the House on account of the way the river and harbor bill was passed without ever having been read, and when it comes back from the Senate an effort will be made to kill it.

A GUN FACTORY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The military committee of the House has agreed upon a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for a gun factory for heavy ordnance, mortars and to pedoes, to be expended under the direction of a board to be appointed by the President.

WE MUST HAVE IRON CLADS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Admiral Porter has written to Congressman Lawler on the importance of meeting the approaches to Boston, New York and other cities with heavily armored monitors carrying the heaviest guns. He says that to protect them cannot be relied upon; that during the Russo-Turkish war, which is the only one except our civil war we know of where torpedoes have been extensively used, with the hundreds of whitehead torpedoes employed by the Russians against the Turkish navy one Turkish ship of inferior quality was destroyed. During our civil war, when the Confederates had their rams, harbors, bays, etc., obstructed by torpedoes, the United States lost but twenty-two vessels in spite of the great energy and daring of the Confederates, and the Admiral says: "I am quite satisfied that they were well prepared in those days for the defense of their channels as we are to-day, and were much better provided with torpedo boats."

Further on, Admiral Porter says: "I do not think it any isolation of confidence in me to say that the permanent government in particular has this moment complete plans of all our ports and every particular in relation to the principal harbors of the United States."

The Admiral further says: "I don't suppose I ever struck anybody that it would ever be necessary to locate the heaviest guns on Coney Island to prevent a fleet from anchoring at that point and firing into the city of New York. There is another implement of war that is now being experimented with which may prove more destructive than even the heavy rifled guns, that is, the rifle mortars. Inaugurate twenty or thirty mortar battalions on Coney Island and devastating city and country for miles around. You see after all the main defense for our coasts and harbors is the heavy iron clad Monitor with the most powerful guns that can move from point to point, and like the turtle carry its defenses on its back."

Boston, the Admiral considers, is ten times worse off than New York, and he does not suppose there is a Bostonian at this moment who realizes that a single iron clad could lay before the city at a distance of five miles and knock the state house about the ears of the inhabitants. The only remedy for all this is a fleet of iron clads.

THE HOUSE IS ANSWERED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President to-day sent to the House the response of the Secretary of State to the resolution of that body inquiring as to the action

Continued on Fourth Page.